



PRICE ENQUIRY JUST A SOP

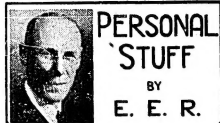
Favors Controls

Compares British Prices With Our Runaway Costs

BRITISH VISITOR



MISS MARY SUTHERLAND, Chief Woman Officer of the British Labor Party, who was in eastern Canada last week on invitation of the C.C.F. She had previously addressed meetings of the United Nations Committee on the Status of Women.



PERSONAL STUFF
BY
E. E. R.

There was a time, not much more than a dozen years ago, when young Canadians who had huddled in a corner of a boxcar all night, crawled out on cold mornings to make their way to porridge kitchens where they could get a bowl of mush and skim milk. Later it was better organized than that. Scientists were set to work to find out how many calories a fellow had to have to keep alive and a relief budget was worked out on that basis. But that was for families. For the young men, the "single unemployed", there were concentration camps in the mountains where the boys got twenty cents a day to build roads. And in between they were given tickets for what came to be known as "two meals and a flop". The meals were those available in the cheapest eating joints and the "flop" was a cot in a cheap rooming house shared by others of the unwanted host. Once a week they lined up at the relief office for their tickets. It was a sorry sight, one that should haunt every decent man or woman who saw it. It's the sort of thing one should like to forget. But I don't want to forget it. Not while there is any chance of it happening again.

There arose in those days in the province of Alberta a voice which condemned with searing and eloquent words the conditions which then existed. "Godless materialism" was one of the terms the voice used to condemn an economic system which had put one-fifth of the Canadian population on a humiliating dole and held

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OTTAWA (CPA) — "The only policy that can keep people well-fed in periods of scarcity is a planned system of controls, subsidies and rationing," Miss Mary E. Sutherland, Chief woman officer of the British Labor Party, told an Ottawa audience on January 26th as she quoted British food prices which sharply contrasted with runaway prices in Canada and the United States.

Bacon sells at less than 40c a pound in Britain—about half its price in Canada, where it is produced.

Butter sells at about 30c a pound.
Cheese sells at 17c a pound.
Eggs are 3 for 10c.
Bread—from Canadian wheat—is 20c for a 4-lb. loaf.

The Privileged Class of British children get 3 eggs a week; heavy laborers get extra rations also, and a normal adult (Miss Sutherland described herself as a "nor-

(Continued on Page 8)

JOHN DUBETA, C.C.F. NOMINEE, FOR REDWATER

"This convention is typical of the spontaneous uprising against the present Alberta government that is taking place all over the province," said Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., provincial leader of the C.C.F., in addressing the nominating convention for the constituency of Redwater on Saturday.

The convention was representative of every part of the constituency as delegates packed the National Hall at Smoky Lake to choose a C.C.F. candidate and launch their campaign to elect him.

John Dubeta, of Radway, was the unanimous choice of the convention as other nominees

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Tax Cut \$63

But It Costs \$105.77 More For Butter, Milk for Family

OTTAWA (CPA)—"While Mr. Abbott's tax reductions in his last budget were greeted with cheers—with the excess profits taxpayers the biggest cheer leaders—the government policy in removing price control has more than wiped out that slight relief," Gladys Strum (C.C.F., Qu'Appelle-Wolsey) declared in the Throne Speech debate on Jan. 29th in the House of Commons.

Mrs. Strum estimated that an average family of five might have had their tax cut by \$63 last year. But, taking only two items of food, milk and butter, in the amounts declared necessary for health by the Toronto Welfare Council, Mrs. Strum

BACKS "KITCHEN ECONOMISTS"



WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

RIDICULES OTTAWA PROBE OF PRICES

OTTAWA (CPA) — "Since we decided to give free private enterprise its head, prices in this country have gone up like a thermometer in a chinook wind," Wm. Irvine (C.C.F., Cariboo) told the House of Commons on Jan. 28th as the debate was resumed on the Throne Speech and on the amendment by M. J. Coldwell, moved during the early part of the session in December which condemned the government for failing to use its price control powers.

"There are kitchen economists in Canada who know the price situation far more intimately than do the government statisticians," Mr. Irvine said. "They have become very well acquainted with it as they struggle to balance the monthly budgets for their families."

"There are sharply divided viewpoints in this House: there are the three parties who believe that price control is incompatible with free private enterprise and therefore oppose controls, and there is the C.C.F. which holds that price control is a necessary part of a planned economy."

People Want Controls
"But while this difference of opinion exists in Parliament, 76% of the Canadian people according

(Continued on Page 3)

showed that the same average family is paying \$76.65 a year more for milk and \$29.12 a year more for butter. "The removal of subsidies and controls on these two items alone have cost the average family \$105.77," Mrs. Strum emphasized.

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Ottawa Turns Down Saskatchewan Plea For Rental Control

REGINA (CPA)—The federal government has turned down a request by Saskatchewan for extension of commercial rental controls beyond March 9.

Demand By CCF Is for Action Now

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA (CPA) — "The people of Canada don't want Mr. King's committee of enquiry; they want price controls and subsidies. But if the Government insists on this committee, then give it the job first of all of examining the question of controls, and let it report back to the House in three weeks, not in six months or a year."

That was the substance of Stanley Knowles' sub-amendment as he offered it to the House of Commons Tuesday. The C.C.F. fight to restore family income to a decent level had to wait, under parliamentary rules, while Prime Minister King put forward a resolution for a "fact-finding committee", solemnly telling the House: that the "full glare of publicity is more effective than penalties; it is abhorred above everything else by mean individuals who are following an anti-social end."

Double Talk

The third party had to wait again while the official opposition Conservatives spoke through John Bracken, tacking to the resolu-

MOVES C.C.F. AMENDMENT



STANLEY KNOWLES, member of Parliament for Winnipeg North Centre, who told the House that the people didn't want Prime Minister King's committee of inquiry; they wanted price controls and subsidies.

tion an amendment full of double-talk; an amendment still refused to commit the Tory party on the subsidy issue, and completely avoided mention of price control.

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader, followed with a blunt challenge to the Government.

(Continued on Page 8)

Canada Spends

\$50 Million U.S. Dollars To Buy Coal Across Line

OTTAWA (CPA)—While Canadian people are being asked to suffer shortages due to inflationary consequences of Mr. Abbott's "austerity program," nothing is being done to develop our basic industries, coal and steel, and the result is increasing dependence on the United States, Clarie Gillis (C.C.F., Cape Breton South) charged in Parliament on January 27th.

"I understand that the minister of reconstruction intends to stand Canada on its feet as a nation in competition with the United States. No nation can stand on its own feet unless it has control of its own basic economic industries."

Not Developed

"There is in Canada a potential supply of coal as great as that in the United States, but nothing is being done to develop it. In fact the reverse is true. For the last six or seven years the Canadian coal industry has shrunk greatly."

"I should like to remind the minister of finance that of that 300 million American dollars that he borrowed, approximately \$50,000,000 will be spent in buying coal from the United States. The interest on that will be about \$1,500,000."

"If we were taking at least the amount of the interest we are to pay on this loan, and putting it into various sections of Canada to make a start at developing our

coal industry, I would be prepared to back this measure of the minister's."

"And what is happening to our steel industry? Unless the government is prepared to take drastic steps to break the stranglehold

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NICE BOOST FOR THE RADIO FUND

Things are definitely beginning to look brighter for the Radio Fund with a total of \$127.17 reported this week. At this rate it won't take long to catch up on the deficit which has been a source of worry to the Radio Fund Committee for the past few weeks.

If you like the five-minute radio talks which are given on four Alberta stations, the very best way of showing your appreciation is to sit down now and address an envelope to the C.C.F. office enclosing that contribution which you have always intended to send.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the following contributions:

J. A. Jensen, \$2.00; Mrs. U. Powell, \$2.00; C. H. Snell, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. H. Deaconson, \$2.00. Mrs. Price, \$1.00; Mrs. E. C. Tabraham, \$1.00; Mrs. Irma Tree, \$1.00; Mrs. Eric Thorne, \$1.00;

(Continued on Page 3)

OUR SHAMEFUL MENTAL HOSPITALS

By D. M. Le BOURDAIS
in the Canadian Forum

CANADIAN Mental Hospitals, containing over fifty thousand men and women, are among the most archaic features of our social system. Out-moded twenty years ago, they were financially starved through the depression, resulting in a situation which grew worse during the war, until today their condition is nothing less than shameful. This statement will be challenged, I know as being too sweeping, too extreme; but I am confident that an impartial investigation into the condition of the mental hospitals in most of the nine provinces would bear out my statement. I don't expect, however, that any such investigation will be made. It is easier to call me a liar and a scaremonger; to declare, as one provincial minister of health has already done, that my statements are "lurid and sensational."

"Since, in their wisdom, the Fathers of Confederation provided that health should be a matter of provincial concern, Canadian mental patients are left to the tender mercies of nine governments who, between them, maintain or otherwise contribute to the support of some thirty odd institutions."

In the Maritimes

Nova Scotia owns only one which contains about 500 patients, consisting of some whose prognosis is favorable and the rest made up of patients whose condition is greatly disturbed. Other mental patients, numbering three times as many as those in the provincial institution, are herded into county poor houses, which have been denounced time after time, but are still in use.

New Brunswick also has but one mental hospital, and it has been condemned a number of times. Indicative of the treatment which it provides is the fact that patients, including little children, are regularly strapped to benches.

Quebec

Quebec is the only province in which the mental hospitals are not owned and operated by the government. Those for Catholics are owned by religious orders; and the government appoints the medical superintendents, as well as paying a fixed daily sum per patient. Protestants, including all non-Catholics, are cared for at the Verdun Mental Hospital, which is operated by a private corporation. Its chief officers are appointed by the government and it also receives a per capita grant. All Quebec mental hospitals are overcrowded and understaffed, insofar as trained personnel is concerned. For example, the largest Canadian mental hospital is in Quebec, near Montreal, containing over 6,200 patients; yet, a year ago, it had a staff of only twenty psychiatrists, employed on a part-time basis. It can readily be seen that very few of its thousands of patients can receive any attention from a psychiatrist.

Ontario

Ontario has fourteen institutions located in different parts of the

province. Like most others in Canada, they are overcrowded and understaffed, although perhaps not in all cases to the same extent as some hospitals in some of the other provinces. Little building has been done for years, and consequently many of the institutions are greatly out of date. The Toronto hospital was built over a hundred years ago and is still in use; that at Kingston was built in 1854; and the London hospital, built in 1870, was condemned by a Royal Commission in 1930, but is still taking in patients.

Manitoba has two overcrowded and understaffed hospitals. The medical superintendent of one of these reported that his institution was so overcrowded that adequate care could not be given to patients. That was three years ago, but practically nothing has been done in the interval to improve the condition then complained of. As usual, the war is made the scapegoat.

Free in Saskatchewan

Perhaps the greatest overcrowding in any Canadian mental hospital existed in the Weyburn hospital in Saskatchewan up to a year ago, the culmination of twenty years of neglect. At that time the hospital contained six hundred children who should never have been there at all, and against whose presence social workers and others had been complaining for years.

The Douglas government, however, has taken hold of the situation in a determined manner. Its first step was to make mental hospitals free to all patients; then the children were evacuated from Weyburn to a place especially prepared for them; and a new hospital is planned for Saskatoon.

Alberta

In Alberta, the mental institutions are at present under investigation by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada) and, pending conclusion of the investigation, I do not feel that I should be justified in commenting on conditions in that province.

British Columbia

British Columbia has one main mental hospital — at Essondale, near New Westminster. It, too, is greatly overcrowded and, although commendable steps have been taken since the end of the war to build up the staff, it is still understaffed. The government, however, is taking a realistic attitude toward the problem and seems intent upon doing its utmost to make up for past failure. This is reflected in the attitude of the staff, and one concludes a visit at Essondale with the feeling that although conditions are by no means ideal, hope can be had for British Columbia. Except in Saskatchewan, one does not have such a feeling in any other province.

What We Pay For

Why is it, one may ask, that conditions are so uniformly bad? May it not be that the critic has too high a standard, one which it is impossible to satisfy? That question can be answered simply and conclusively. While money is not everything, it is important; and without sufficient money adequate treatment and care are not possible.

In 1945, the average cost of maintaining a mental patient in Canada was \$1.06 per day. When that is understood, it is amazing that conditions are not much worse than they are. The cost of running a general hospital is from \$2.50 to \$5.00 a day per patient, while in hospitals operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs the cost runs from \$3.68 at Westminster Hospital, London, to \$9.28 per patient per day at Christie Street Hospital, Toronto.

In other words, we are getting in the way of treatment and care for our mentally sick exactly what we pay for it. In fact, we probably get more because in many cases men and women work under most discouraging conditions at salaries much lower than they could get elsewhere. In some cases, they remain in the service purely out of a sense of duty.

Untrained and Poorly Paid

Operating on such a slim budget, it is necessary for the provincial health departments to run their institutions on a mass-production basis: huge groups of buildings, packed from basement to attic. The salary-list provides for so few psychiatrists, nurses, social workers, occupational therapists, recreational aids, physiotherapists, and others, that not many of the patients can get any personal attention, which is of primary importance with mental patients.

Then, in most cases, those who come in contact with the patients, all day and all night, are untrained and poorly paid attendants. They often tend to become careless and callous; and a disproportionate percentage of actual sadists are likely to collect among them. Given overcrowding, shortage of staff, and patients left almost entirely in the care of such attendants, and anything can happen — from rape up to and including manslaughter, although most of it is not recognized as such.

It is not unusual to see patients with black eyes and broken bones which, the visitor is always told, were caused by another patient. This quite often is probably true, but in too many other cases the injury is due to the brutality of an attendant. In such circumstances, it is hard to place the blame. As one superintendent said to me: "I don't know what goes on behind those doors. I try to find out, but they (the attendants) gang up on me."

Assuming, now, that the money were forthcoming, is there any hope for the average patient? The answer is yes. Even as matters stand, about sixty per cent of those who enter a mental hospital recover wholly or in part. This is advanced by apologists for the mental hospitals as evidence that the hospitals are doing a good job; but it can be said in reply that most of these would have got better just as quickly if they had been cared for somewhere else.

The Other 40%

It is the other forty per cent who accumulate in the institutions, filling their back wards with those for whom there is little hope. Could anything be done for these if more money were available, and the best possible facilities were provided?

Many Could Be Cured

The answer again is yes. During the past twenty years new treatments have been devised which, if facilities were available for their use, would make it possible to discharge many more patients than can now be done. Dementia praecox is responsible for about forty per cent of all mental cases; and for this disease insulin shock is, where properly used, proving quite effective. For another type of patient, electric shock provides much hope. These treatments are both on the physical side. Psychotherapeutic treatments previously in use are, in many cases, still effective and should be used in conjunction with and in addition to the newer ones.

It is now safe to say that if adequate provision were made for the treatment of every mental patient by the most appropriate form of therapy, the present huge institutions could be abolished within a reasonably short time. Mental hospitals would still be needed, but they would be hospitals in the fullest sense of the term, and the total of their inmates would be very much less than the present total.

New Zealand One Of Most Fortunate Places In World

By MAURICE KITCHING,
CPA Correspondent

WELLINGTON, N.Z.—As 1948 comes round, heralding the 13th consecutive year of Labor administration, New Zealand is one of the most fortunate places in the world. Its troubles are insignificant besides those of most other countries.

New Zealand today, under an administration whose object is the greatest good for the greatest number, is a land of plenty—plenty of food, plenty of money, plenty of work. And it's a land of controlled, reasonable prices.

Farms and factories are setting new production records. Costs have risen but a sensible system of price control, begun during the war and since made an integral part of the national life, prevents profiteering. The only raising of butter, meat, tea and sugar, it is hoped to de-ration tea and sugar soon; but butter and meat will be restricted in quantity to the people of one of the world's greatest butter and meat producing countries as long as Britain is in need of those foods.

Reasonable Property Prices

Laws against land-sharks have kept property prices within reasonable bounds. There is an officially authorized ceiling price for all transactions, and fines and jail sentences are handed out to persons caught in "under the table" deals.

Rents are also controlled, and tenants fully protected. The extensive state rental-housing system leads the way with rent-ramping up slightly over 40 shillings a week (about \$7). This

is for a large three-bedroom house set in its own grounds.

There are practically no unemployed in New Zealand today. On the other hand, there are 24,000 notified vacant jobs waiting for some one to fill them.

The national income, for both individuals and companies, is climbing year by year. So are the number of banknotes in circulation, the bank deposits, the "investments" on the totalizators at the horse-racing tracks.

"Onward and Upward"

When Labor took office in 1935, the then prime minister, the late Michael Joseph Savage, used the phrase "onward and upward." It has been just that for New Zealand and ever since it shows no sign of stopping.

The present prime minister of New Zealand, the Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, in his New Year's message to the people said:

"The abolition of poverty and unemployment, ever-present in New Zealand in the past, has proved to be possible. . . . The method of achieving a reasonable standard of living for everyone has been established by the Government; it is the continuing responsibility of everyone to insure its substance by keeping production high."

Prime Minister Fraser also made it clear that price controls would remain, because "the Government does not subscribe to the view that the cost of living can be kept down and the best interests of the people safeguarded by the relaxation of stabilization controls and by trusting to the untrammelled higgling and chaos of the market."

S.C.—Monopoly's Best Friend

Radio Talk by A.J.E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

THE other day the Social Credit Government of Alberta sold the oil lease rights on two small pieces of land for royalties of 70% and 62½% respectively. That means that when these two purchasers find oil they will give back to the people of Alberta 7 barrels out of 10, and the other will give back 5 barrels out of 8. But these are only two small pieces of land. How much do the people get back when the Imperial Oil Co. strikes oil? We get back 1 barrel out of every 81 and the Imperial Oil has hundreds and hundreds of thousands of acres of oil land. As I have said so often, the Social Credit Government only pretends to be a free enterprise government. In fact, it is the best friend in all of Canada of monopoly enterprise.

Do you remember the costly newspaper advertisements the oil industry paid for in the last election to persuade you that more money was spent on oil than ever was taken out of the ground. They tried, and in some cases succeeded, in persuading Alberta people that the C.C.F. policy of getting the value of the people's oil for the people was wrong and giving it away. What is a few thousand on newspaper ads compared to millions in oil! But this time all the people of Alberta know better.

One of the small purchasers I mentioned in the beginning is figuring on making a profit when he keeps 3 barrels and gives 5 to the Alberta people. 7. Imagine the killing that Imperial Oil is making when it keeps 7 barrels and gives the people 1.

Their Best Friend

True, it costs something to explore, but the difference between a 12½% royalty and 62½% or 70% is so much that they can't kick anybody any longer. Once more it is the oil companies who are growing bloated on the people's wealth and could afford to pay more, the C.C.F. has

been proven to know what it is talking about, and once more the Social Credit Government has been proven to be a faithful friend of the monopolies.

There are millions and millions of dollars worth of oil that belong to all of us that is going to continue to flow into the greedy pockets of wealthy monopoly if this government remains in office. And once it goes it is gone forever. Millions of your wealth has gone forever from Turner Valley. Many more millions will go forever from Leduc-Calmair if this so-called Social Credit Government is not defeated.

Premier Won't Listen

What could we people do with our millions of dollars of oil money if Social Credit did not give it away to the Big Shots? Mr. Roper, the C.C.F. Provincial leader, and I in the Alberta Legislature tried to reduce your taxes by getting the province to assume all of the provincial share of the cost of old age pensions, mothers' allowances and other social services and 50% of the cost of education. But in reply the Premier would only ask the question, "Where is the money to come from?" Mr. Roper gave him the answer—from our great natural resources. But Mr. Manning was deaf to this idea.

Too Little and Too Late

After three years effort Mr. Roper and I did succeed in forcing the government to remove from the municipalities and cities the three mill social service tax on property. Again after three years, and with future elections in view, Social Credit gave in to the C.C.F. and gave medical service to old age pensioners. But the medical aid to the aged in Alberta is feeble compared to that given by the C.C.F. government in the poor province of Saskatchewan, because Mr. Manning did not know where the money was coming from.

And again the C.C.F. has been

(Continued on Page 8)

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SOCIAL DIVIDENDS BY THE BARREL

There are plenty of signs that election day is not far off in Alberta. And when the date is announced by the government, the big issue will be—Oil. Of course there will be a tremendous smoke-screen rising during the campaign to obscure the issue. International oil interests have already purchased two daily newspapers for the smudge. All available radio time will be bought up for the dirtiest red scare campaign you have ever witnessed in the history of Alberta. The smoke that will rise to belaud the real issues will be thick black oil smoke that will really get in your eye. Because the stakes are high. Oil reserves in America are rapidly diminishing and Alberta has oil, more oil than you and I realize.

Well, if you like to play with figures here are a few that will give you an idea why no money will be spared to prevent a C.C.F. government from taking power in Alberta. I am not going to argue the merits and demerits of the C.C.F. provincial oil policy. There are arguments for and against it. That policy was decided by C.C.F. delegates in a convention a few weeks ago. Until the next convention, that is the policy. It is known as the checkerboard program for oil resources. Which means that for every minimum parcel of oil rights retained to a private concern, a like parcel of oil rights must be retained alongside for public development. In effect, it means that in any proven oil field the province would have as many oil wells draining the pool as the private companies. At least half the pool thus, drains into the public treasury in addition to 12½% from the private wells.

Take the latest field at Leduc, for example. Its limits are not known yet, but the Hon. C. D. Howe predicted that by next fall there should be 250-280 wells draining the pool for the Imperial Oil. Each well on the average at normal flow is estimated to yield \$200,000 per year. Two hundred wells would produce 40 million dollars per year. On the basis of 12½% per cent the public treasury would get around five million dollars under the C.C.F. policy half of it—20 million dollars plus 2½ million dollars from the other half would return to the people. That's nearly half the provincial budget. And 22 million dollars per year is not hay. In a minimum lifetime of 20 years this runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. But am I figuring only on 200 wells. The extent of the field may be 400 wells or more. Besides, other fields may be proven in the meantime. I bet Imperial Oil knows something about the possibilities.

Even if the government did not enter into production, but sold their checkerboarded parcels, it was demonstrated last week that private companies are glad to pay 70% royalty in a proven field, instead of 12½%.

That runs into millions of dollars per year. The stakes are high indeed. The Social Credit govern-

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

NEW ZEALAND LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: Here is one better than Alice in Wonderland. New Zealand has thrown off the shackles of a child's mentality and has proclaimed its adulthood.

Recently, New Zealand asked for complete legislative independence and got it. From London comes the report that New Zealand's request has been granted by both overseas houses of parliament. New Zealand has been granted full power to amend its constitution as it sees fit. Likewise, Canada should do what New Zealand has done.

Here is the text of the Bill: "Whereas provision for the constitution of New Zealand was made by the New Zealand constitution act, 1852, and the power to amend that act conferred on the parliament of New Zealand by the New Zealand constitution (amendment) act, 1857, was subject to certain restrictions therein specified:

And whereas on the twenty-fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, the parliament of New Zealand by an act entitled the Statute of Westminster adoption act, 1947, adopted sections two, three, four, five and six of the Statute of Westminster, 1931:

And whereas it is provided by Section eight of the said Statute of Westminster, 1931, that nothing in that act shall be deemed to confer any power to repeal or alter the constitution act of New Zealand otherwise than in accordance with the law existing before the commencement of the said Statute: And whereas New Zealand has requested and consented to the enactment of this act:

Now therefore be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: 1. It shall be lawful for the Parliament of New Zealand by any act or acts of that parliament to alter, suspend, or repeal, at any time, all or any of the provisions of the New Zealand constitution act, 1852; and the New Zealand constitution (amendment) act, 1857, is hereby repealed.

2. This act may be cited as the New Zealand constitution (amendment) act, 1947."

Winnipeg.

H.S.T.

ment has given our social dividends away to International Oil barons. They have sold us down the river. Yes, they have sold our grandchildren's heritage too. They propose to take over the riches of Alberta, to a few wealthy men exactly like the dictators of some South American countries have done. And we too can revert to the status of the peons, doing the work and watching our social dividends flowing away through the pipe-lines which we build for our "overalls and snuff," as the lumberjacks say.

Your move, next, brother, for a membership in the C.C.F.

ITEMS IN THE NEWS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I crave a spot of your valued white space in which to comment, tersely as possible, on the following items in the news: (1) "Dr. Smit, top-ranking entomologist of the Union of South Africa, declared that 36,000,000 tons of grains, vegetables and oil seeds are lost to the world through insects every year, and that this represents about 50 per cent of the food moving in world trade" (Headline: "Bugs Get Half of The World's Food"); (2) "OSLO (CNS) — Meat and delicatessen prices have been cut 10 per cent by co-op stores in Oslo and its suburbs, and private dealers have had to follow suit. . . ."

With regard to (1) I would like to point to the fact that a mere 5 per cent of the world's food moves across the home borders and into "world trade"—yet, in terms of wheat, the 10 per cent which flows into the international market sets the price for the 90 per cent which is consumed at home! This seems to me to be the case for an international wheat agreement (dispensing with the aid of the food gamblers) at levels fair to the consumers but, also, fair to the two-thirds of the human family at work in the world's fields?

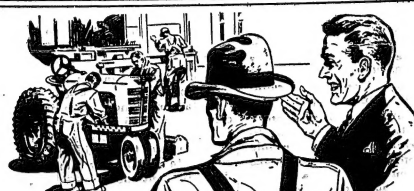
As to that co-op item from Norway: I note with pleasure this statement by President Truman yesterday, in his message on the State of the Union: "We also need to improve the means for getting farm products into the markets and into the hands of consumers. Co-operatives which directly and indirectly serve this purpose must be encouraged—not discouraged."

FAIR DEAL.

Nice Boost for

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Geo. Brown, \$3.00; E. Schurman, \$1.00; H. Meyerman, \$2.00; K. Sivertsen, \$1.00; Hay Lakes C.C.F. Club, \$11.42; E. S. Parson, \$2.00; T. Weeks, \$2.00; M. Bernon, \$5.00; Dr. H. B. Ness, \$6.00; Fritz Adamson, \$2.00; Mrs. Edna Adamson, \$2.00; C. H. Johnson, \$1.00; T. C. Pangle, \$3.50; Einar A. Mortenson, .50. Gilbert Bakken, \$1.00; C. H. Davis, \$1.00; T. Perham, \$1.00; Wm. Henn, \$1.00; W. Graham, \$1.00; H. J. W. Lipsett, \$5.00; Miss Marion McKinley, \$2.00; A. J. E. Liesemer, \$5.00; J. S. Davies, \$5.00; John Riddle, \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. John Palm, \$2.00; Oskar Steffensen, \$5.00; L. Jacobsen, \$1.00; Thomas Krostad, \$2.00; Edith L. White, \$5.00; J. R. McLean, \$2.00; Mrs. F. C. Shaw, \$1.00; A. Matheson, \$1.00; R. M. Thornton, \$2.00; A. Friend, \$1.00; T. J. King, \$3.00; L. M. Aker, \$1.00; T. Partridge, \$2.00; D. Cameron, \$1.00; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McQuarrie, \$2.00; Mrs. G. Power, .75; F. Chaple, \$1.00; C. Patterson, \$2.00; Geo. H. Berg, \$5.00; Roy Berg, \$5.00; Norman Dunn, \$2.00; Herman Siegal, \$1.00; David Donald, \$1.00.



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By H. ZELLA SPENCER

I THINK I told you before that I was a subscriber to the Canadian Social Creditor. As I said, at times it affords amusement, indignation or information. I am not exactly sure in which column to allot the following excerpt.

In big, black headlines appears "Government will not sell CKUA says W. A. Fallow." Then it went on to say that Mr. Fallow, Minister of Government Telephones for Alberta, had exploded the rumors to the effect that the Alberta Government Telephone radio station CKUA might be sold to the CBC. This pronouncement was made because it had been announced that the Premier of Manitoba was prepared to sell the two publicly owned Manitoba stations to the CBC. Then it continued, "CKUA will not be sold. CKUA will remain as the voice of the Alberta people. The Alberta Government has not now or at any time entertained the idea of disposing of CKUA." Said Mr. Fallow—again black letters: "If the Manitoba stations now owned and operated on behalf of the Manitoba citizens care to be thrown into a broadcasting monopoly, CKUA will be unique in that it will be Canada's sole public service station operated on a public basis for its owners—the Alberta people." And, continued Mr. Fallow in this lofty strain, "We regard CKUA as the last outpost of radio

freedom in Canada and CKUA will stay free."

But I am left rather wondering as to who or what Mr. Fallow calls the voice of the people of Alberta and who makes the decision.

Most of you know of the work of the Alberta Educational Council, a body composed of some 13 provincial-wide organizations and 30 more—local ones co-operating and working in the interests of education. That is in Alberta-wide is evidenced if I mention but a few of the organizations participating: the Alberta Teachers' Association, Alberta School Trustees Association, Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and the various farm organizations of the province. Civic and educational organizations as well have joined their efforts including the Alberta Association of Home and School Associations. These, as I say are only a partial list of the co-operating organizations.

Their first objective was to get the provincial government to pay at least 50% of the cost of primary and secondary education. You may also remember that the government in the house labelled this as C.C.F. political work and refused to meet the request although raising education grants to something below one-third of the cost. And that a Government boasting of a six million dollar surplus at the end of the fiscal year!

This year the organization is continuing its work and I might say workers and officials are giving of their time in this work which they consider so important an undertaking in the interests of the young people of the province. They are carrying on their campaign by radio, by films, by the press, by issuing bulletins.

And please note this: Radio stations were approached for time. One and one only in the province could find no space. That one was CKUA, "the station preserved for the voice of the Alberta people." CKUA replied that its program for the coming few months is already arranged!

Ridicules Ottawa

(Continued from Page 1)

to the latest Gallup Poll said emphatically, "Give us back price controls." The people are not concerned with your abstract free private enterprise. And they have compelled the government by the inundation of their protests to make a few inadequate gestures to try to appease them.

"The Official Opposition (Conservatives) must make up their minds whether they will present an alternative which will stand up to the scrutiny of the people in the near future."

Mr. Irvine saved the best of his satiric vitriol for the parliamentary committee on price control which Mr. King recently announced would be established.

Ridiculous Attitude
"When several people are drowning in a lake, the government instead of doing anything to save them decides to set up a parliamentary committee to investigate the source of the water. The government feels that if we can only expose the cause, the natural laws will be reversed and the water will run up hill and the situation will be saved."

"The government pretends to believe that if the Committee shows up the activities of the profiteers, the profiteers will be so ashamed that they will immediately cut down their prices to decent, normal levels."

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Educational Council urges that larger grants from Provincial Government should relieve unfair burden on Municipalities.

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Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. O. Roberts, 9511 83rd Avenue. See Drink Haulers Union, 9507 80th Avenue, phone 23916; Secy-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10352 75th Street, phone 71937. Deliveries delegate, S. Lindsay, 10764 95th Street, phone 23941.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1326, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 1326, 9157 Jasper Avenue, Phone 21265. L. D. Pollard, 9228 101st Ave.

Street: Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 1832 95th Street, Phone 21265. J. P. Craig, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 9543 106th Ave. Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Smith, 970 G.W. Co.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of Fire Fighters, No. 2, 2nd Floor, Edmonton, Tom Steele, 9444 105th St. President: Secy-Treasurer, Young, 12114 Jasper Ave., Edmonton

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February 7, 1948

"POLICE STATE" METHODS

ABOUT the merits of the charges made against the administration of public welfare in Alberta this paper has made no comment pending the report of the Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Chief Justice Howson, which is now investigating them. What we believe needs to be said will be said, in no uncertain way, at the proper time.

But the "police state" methods adopted by the Alberta government in its case against the *New Liberty* magazine should cause some concern to those who believe that the right to criticize a government is one of the fundamental bases of democracy. There must be protection for persons in public life against libellous statements contained in newspapers and other publications. But there must be protection also against methods which could crush out legitimate criticism.

Following the procedure of the Alberta government it would be possible for the government of Nova Scotia, if it were criticized by the *People's Weekly*, to compel all who are connected with this paper to go to Halifax to stand trial for libel. The charge might prove to be unfounded when tried in the courts but the paper might be bankrupted in the process.

The action of the Alberta government in the *New Liberty* case is strangely reminiscent of the sort of thing that happened in pre-war Germany. Alberta policemen are sent by the Alberta government to arrest the persons charged with libel. Alberta policemen are alleged to have seized the files and papers in the publication office. The accused persons have their preliminary hearing before a magistrate who is an employee of the government making the charges.

The procedure in the *New Liberty* case reveals "police state" possibilities that need to be watched.

GETTING TIRED OF IT

WHAT the provincial leader of the C.C.F. has described as a "spontaneous uprising" of the people of Alberta against the present government is growing in volume and vigor. It is being helped along by the government's own propaganda which is scarcely distinguishable from that of other spokesmen for the interests which are exploiting the resources of the province.

The Social Credit government was elected because in 1935 it spoke so strongly against the "big shots". It now is the chief apologist for the big shots.

A government no more than an individual can serve two masters. There is a distinct clash of interests in Alberta. On the one side there are the interests which are being given the opportunity to exploit the people's resources in return for a pittance. On the other side there are the interests of the people themselves. No one can listen to government spokesmen without realizing that they speak for the former.

The Alberta people are not stupid. To try to persuade them that the monopolistic corporations who control the oil supply of the world are in Alberta to perform a philanthropic service for the people of Alberta is to insult their intelligence.

As the President of the Alberta Farmers' Union was reported some time ago to say to a meeting in Calgary, "I'm getting sick and tired of hearing government spokesmen pleading for the poor oil companies who are making such a sacrifice on our behalf". So are a lot of other people getting "sick and tired" of it.

DO IT NOW

IT IS to be hoped that the urgent appeal of the provincial office of the C.C.F. for immediate action on the part of Alberta members, to renew memberships for 1948 and make substantial contributions to the "Victory Fund", will be heeded. Planning of the year's work and for an almost certain election campaign can only be done if the provincial officers know what they will have to work with in respect to both money and personnel.

Something more than passive support will be required to win an election in Alberta. Already we have an example of the sort of thing which may be expected in the way of unlimited expenditure of money on behalf of the present government. Half-hour programs on all the important radio stations of the province involve the expenditure of a very large sum. What may be expected when the campaign really gets under way can only be imagined. That the Liberals will spend equal amounts may also be taken for granted.

The C.C.F. doesn't expect to be able to match the expenditures of the other parties. The C.C.F. must depend upon the contributions of the people who want a C.C.F. government. And the people who want a C.C.F. government are very different, especially in their ability to make large contributions to party funds, from some of those who will withhold nothing to keep the present government in office.

Let your provincial officers know now what they can expect of you. As a beginning please don't delay another day in remitting your 1948 membership fee and your contribution to the "Victory Fund".

THE THIRD COLUMN

NEUTRALITY ABANDONED

The Standard, Montreal,
January 31:

"Liberals and Progressive Conservatives in Ottawa are watching with no little interest and anxiety the growing activity of labor in politics. The anxiety is caused by the fact that the unions are showing an increasing opposition to the older parties.

"The most stunning blow from labor came when the Ontario Federation of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada met in Toronto recently. The T.L.C. group passed a resolution castigating the two older parties as having 'consistently followed the dictates of big business.' It called for support of 'only those candidates who have proved by their actions to be worthy of labor's confidence.' ...

"As recently as last September the Dominion convention of the T.L.C. voted against political action in favor of any one party. Now the most important provincial branch of the T.L.C.—it represents 150,000 of the 360,000 workers in the body—has come out against the Liberals and Conservatives. The next step, these parties fear, is the support of one party—possibly the C.C.F.

"Support by the T.L.C. could have a tremendous influence on the C.C.F.'s future. In Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia there are in power Labor parties that have close ties with the C.C.F. An important factor in their success has been the almost solid backing they have received from the trade unions.

"Until now the split between the T.L.C. and the C.C.F. has appeared to preclude the possibility of a strong, labor-backed party. . . . The action of the Ontario Federation indicates that this attitude may be changing. . . .

"But the significant thing is that so important a branch of the T.L.C. should abandon its political neutrality. That it did so at this time almost certainly may be attributed to the rising cost of living. Labor blames this on the government's decontrol policy; the disavowal of the government party is one way of indicating this displeasure.

"It is far from certain that at its convention next fall the central T.L.C. body will take political action similar to that of its Ontario affiliate. However, the T.L.C.'s tradition of standing on the political sidelines has been bent, if not broken. This opens up possibilities that are highly disturbing to Liberals and Conservatives."



PROFITS HIT NEW PEAK

Labor Statesman, December:

"Canadian corporations made a net profit of \$61.00 out of every man, woman and child in the country during 1946, compared with \$31.00 per capita for 1938, the Dominion's Bureau of Statistics revealed here. The 1947 total is expected to be even higher.

"The profit figure, taking a total of investment and gross corporate profits, was actually \$3,059,000,000 — one-third of the national income in a country of 12 million people.

"The other side of the picture showed that real wages of workers, farmers and salaried people had dropped by 8 per cent since 1938. Consumers took a beating by being able to buy only 66 per cent of goods and services produced, compared to 72 per cent in 1938. This drop is more glaring because output zoomed during the eight years.

"Other official Ottawa releases said that prices would continue to rise at least another 18 months."

FOOTPRINTS

By Their Fruits

By J. P. Griffin

"The Fruit of the Spirit is
—Good Temper—"

IN a small town one of the residents kept a large wolf-hound. To many of the people it seemed to be an arrant coward for when it was attacked by small dogs it invariably turned tail and easily ran away from them. They changed their opinion however when a large quarrelsome dog from the country came to town and incautiously attacked it. This time there was no running away, for in a few minutes of savage battle the wolf-hound killed the intruder then and there.

The saying that "conscience doth make cowards of us all" is a well recognized truth, and it is those that are conscious of rectitude and strength that can preserve a good-tempered attitude towards the trials of life. This attitude of good-temper is conspicuous by its absence among the members of the Alberta Government. Seldom has there been a government so resentful of criticism, so impatient of advice, so intolerant of control, as the present Alberta government.

This is an unmistakable sign of weakness. Those who are confident in their power do not fear attack. The wise do not avoid criticism. The honest have nothing to lose by investigation. This reluctance to allow the light of enquiry to shine upon all phases of the province's business, argues for a suspicion that the light might show

up something that would be offensive to the electorate, and which must therefore be suppressed.

History has shown that by and large it is the dictators that most fear criticism and are the most intolerant of public control. The dictator cannot allow investigation because he knows that he secretly intends to thwart the people's will. He can only succeed by keeping them ignorant of his real intentions, by the spread of misinformation, and by suppressing the truth. So too those Governments that take the totalitarian line, they cannot bear investigation lest something offensive to the electorate should become known to the public. On the other hand governments who have nothing to hide have little to fear.

It has been well said that those in authority should always be kept on the defensive. It is a healthy democratic principle that we have the duty, and the right, to demand every satisfactory explanation for every act done by constituted authority on our behalf. Authorities that have carried out our wishes will gladly welcome investigation. The C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan has fulfilled every one of its nine election pledges, in whole or in part. It is glad to be questioned because it has the answers.

Can it be because the Alberta cabinet has surrendered to the godless materialism of profit-making that it so dreads investigation? Is this why its huge majority is so intolerant of the tiny (in numbers only) C.C.F. opposition? And is not this intolerant ill-will so evident in the Alberta Legislature but another fruit in the evil harvest of capitalist exploitation?

Political Senility

By J. E. COOK

President, Alberta C.C.F.

SOME people grow old gracefully, gradually and comfortably. Indeed, in good health, old age may well be a pleasant time, with even tempo, leisure to look back over achievement, of temporary defeat, a time for deep satisfaction and mild regrets.

Some people grow old grudgingly, jerkily and with irritation. Old age here may well be a time of deep disappointment, with disturbing memories, and a rankling regrets. People and experiences differ. Anyhow old age comes and is coming.

Governments grow old too, and fast. There might well be a difference between political and biological senility. But there seems more of a parallel. Old and young alike in Alberta are presently watching the frantic denials of loss of vigor, decision, and beheading vision, by an irritated, fussy, frustrated group of groping administrators, lacking purpose and plan, sensitive to censure, and prone to legal subterfuge.

Said a young man in a nominating convention last week: "The Alberta government, like its Social Credit 1935 appeal, is dead, but we cannot decently inter it until we have the certificate. That certificate awaits the next election." He continued, "we will write the certificate on our ballots and pay the funeral costs ourselves. Such funeral costs will be cheap compared to the cost of the dead hand of a doddering administration."

Away back in the halcyon days of those long Sunday afternoon Social Credit broadcasts, the late Mr. Aberhart, replying over the

air to a letter from a citizen who had written to suggest to Mr. Aberhart, that if Social Credit continued in office for fourteen years, as had the U.E.A. government of that day, it, too, would be open to much criticism.

A Rose By Any Other Name
The letter had apparently been inspired by the extreme language of the attacks on the government of that day by Mr. Aberhart, Mr. Manning, and other speakers on the previous Sunday programs. Replied Mr. Aberhart, "it, at least, will not stink." Perhaps "decayed" will be a better description of Mr. Aberhart's government, after 12½ years.

Social Credit Propaganda
In 1935, the 50 Big Shots. The fact that government had not met, and was not meeting, the challenge of the depression years; the great cultural heritage of the people of Alberta, a land of milk and honey, was misused, misdirected and going to the despoilers of the economic liberty of the downy-brown, gopher-eating, gummy-sack covered people of this best of all Eden gardens.

Heroes All
For you and for me would Mr. Aberhart and his colleagues take it on the chin? For us would they stand and fight the economic barons of greed and lust.

Thank you, out there, for your fine contribution. Keep up the good work.

No Quarter
Down with the thieves, the bloodsuckers who fatten on the economic misery of old men, widows and unfortunate children. Up and at 'em, no quarter asked and no quarter given. Let us have Social Credit, national dividends, just price, twenty-five dollars a month, just as well be seventy-five a month if . . .

(Continued on Page 6)

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funnier."

ATTENTION LADIES! A NEW C.C.F. RADIO PROGRAM

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EVERY WEDNESDAY—COMMENCING FEBRUARY 11TH
This program is being sponsored by the Provincial C.C.F. Women's Committee and will be financed by women's groups throughout the Province. As soon as sufficient funds are received it is planned to extend this program to other stations.

ARRANGE NOW

1. To listen yourself.
2. To phone your friends and neighbors and ask them to listen.
3. To tell your friends and neighbors about this program.
4. To have a listening group at your home.

THE FIRST SPEAKER

MISS MARY R. CRAWFORD
President, Women's Provincial
Committee.

ON RADIO STATION CFRN,
EDMONTON,

3:30 P.M. WEDNESDAY,

FEBRUARY 11TH.



**Support This
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Commonwealth Club To Hear J. E. Cook

An open meeting of the Commonwealth Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Jean Cook, 12103 94th Street, Friday, February 13, at 8:15. The guest speaker will be Mr. Ernie Cook, provincial president of the C.C.F., who will speak on the advantages of a C.C.F. government and why we should vote for it. All ladies interested are cordially invited to come and bring any friends who would like to know more about this subject. This is a very timely topic.

Thos. Steele Heads Local T. & L. Body

Thomas Steele was re-elected to the presidency of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council for his third term at the annual meeting on Monday evening. Ald. Sydney Parsons is immediate past president.

Joe Cherrington was elected as vice-president and Herbert G. Turner as secretary. Percy Williamson was named to the post of sergeant-at-arms and trustees are: Dave Erickson, Jack Flower and Dave Keir.

C.C.F. RADIO TALKS

Grande Prairie, CFGP,
7:15 p.m. Wednesday.
Edmonton, CJCA, 10:15 p.m.
Saturday.
Calgary, CFAC, 5:40 p.m.
Saturday.
Lethbridge, CJOC, 8:30 p.m.
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C.C.F. Women Are Organizing

By MARY R. CRAWFORD,
President C.C.F. Women's Provincial Committee

THERE is more news from the constituencies this week. Mrs. C. H. Ford of Stettler has taken over the Women's work for the Stettler constituency. Mrs. Chris Tiegs of Brooks is organizing for Bow Valley-Fernside. Mrs. Brown MacDonald of Vulcan represents Little Bow. Claresholm constituency is in the hands of Mrs. Lyn Mosley. Claresholm. Mrs. F. J. Koch, Lomond has been appointed for Taber, and Mrs. H. B. McLeod, High River, is representative for Okotoks-High River.

Several conventions are booked for February, so we expect to be adding names to the Women's Committee for C.C.F. Action every week.

Not Good Enough

Over 40 per cent of the adults in Alberta are women, so 40 per

cent of the people at every convention should be women. Now, we haven't been measuring up to our full responsibility as citizens—partly because we are timid, partly because we are lazy, and largely because we have confidence in the ability and integrity of the C.C.F. men. But that isn't good enough; we must pull our full weight in our own way.

Appoint Representative

So, come along C.C.F. women, get out to the convention or public meeting and get your representative appointed to the Constituency Board. Send in her name to your district representative on the Women's Committee and to the Provincial office. She will be inducted promptly into the secrets of good, hard, exciting work to send the C.C.F. to Edmonton at the next election.

Nominating Conventions

Vegreville—Saturday, Feb. 14th at 2 p.m. National Hall, Mundare. Evening public meeting at 8 p.m. Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., speaker.

Cardston—Saturday, Feb. 14th at 2 p.m., Little Theatre, Cardston. A. J. E. Liesemer M.L.A. will attend.

Willington—Saturday, Feb. 14th at 2 p.m., at Andrew. Evening public meeting 8:30 p.m.

Olds—Monday, Feb. 23rd at 2 p.m., Parish Hall, Olds. J. E. Cook will attend.

Edson—Saturday, Feb. 28th. Further details next issue.

St. Albert—Wednesday, March 3rd at 2 p.m., Parish Hall, Morinville. Evening public meeting. Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A.

Re-organization Convention

St. Paul—Saturday, Feb. 21st at 2 p.m., Eastbourne Hall. J. E. Cook will attend.

MODIFIED HANSARD IN SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, (CPA).—A modified Hansard, first of its kind, will be set up this year by the Saskatchewan legislature, Speaker Tom Johnston announced last week. Speeches will be recorded by a permanent Dictaphone installation, and transcripts will be available the following day.

The idea was tried experimentally last year, and proved satisfactory. A permanent installation is being completed which will include a microphone on each pair of desks in the chamber; it will also be possible to record important sessions held in the Executive Council chamber and the legislative committee room, as well as two-way telephone conversations.

Portions of the proceedings will again be broadcast over two Sas-

katchewan radio stations, and this year the microphones in the recording system will be used for that purpose.

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N.S. Principal Is C. C. F. Candidate Pictou By-Election

HALIFAX.—The first nominating convention in the Pictou provincial by-election campaign was that of the C.C.F. when a large enthusiastic group of members and supporters filled the Credit Union Hall in Stellarton on the evening of January 12th. John Harris MacDonald, New Glasgow school principal, was chosen as the C.C.F. candidate.



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"Why did not the minister impose the most rigorous price controls, and even rationing if necessary, on the articles banned under the import control plan?" Mr. Probe demanded. "Why work a hardship on the pocket books of the helpless consumer in order to fill the pocketbooks of the Canadian risk-taking free-enterprise capitalists, so called? If the Minister of Finance thinks that he can shame the economic vultures by whispering 'Naughty, naughty' after each successive price rise, he is an amateur in the business."

"Could I try on that red, dress in the window?" asked the bright young thing.

"There's no need to do that," the elderly saleslady answered, coldly; "we have several fitting rooms."

An Interview with MARY E. SUTHERLAND

Chief Woman Officer of the British Labor Party

By DORIS FRENCH

MISS Mary E. Sutherland, with her rich Scotch voice, her warm sense of humor, and her impressive store of organizational "know-how," made a strong impression on C.C.F. women in Toronto and Ottawa last week-end when the distinguished Chief Woman Officer of the British Labor Party attended numerous party gatherings in between public speaking engagements.

Miss Sutherland had been invited to Canada for a few days, when it was learned that she would be at Lake Success, N.Y., as the British delegate to the U.N. Status of Women Commission. Though Miss Sutherland began her association with women's organizations in 1924 when she became Scottish Women's organizer for the Labor Party, she is not an avid feminist, and she pays due respect to women's biggest job, the keeping of a home and the raising of children. She says that women, by the circumstances of their lives, usually enter a public career at a later age than men, for women must wait until their children are grown. Yet even with this handicap, Miss Sutherland believes that some of the most responsible administrative posts in the country can be ably filled by women. She says:

"I have known women who came out to Labor meetings years ago when they were too shy to speak, and had to be coaxed to take a secretaryship in a local group, who now preside with dignity as mayors of some of our great county councils."

She thought that municipal politics was an excellent field for women to enter.

Woman's Editor

In addition to her work as Chief Woman Officer of the Labor Party, director of the National Institute of Houseworkers which trains and organizes domestic workers and secretary of the

Standing Joint Committee of Working Women's Organizations which speaks for 2½ million women in co-operatives and trade unions, Miss Sutherland is editor-in-chief of "Labor Woman". "Labor Woman" is read by thousands of British working-class families, and the editor related that recently she had a request from a reader to institute a "Man's Page" for the benefit of husbands of her subscribers.

Organization Essential

"The victory of ideas is organization," Miss Sutherland believes. She told C.C.F. members here of the all-out job the Labor party is doing to make itself and the country familiar with every stage of the new government program.

"Our party literature has been greatly improved," she said. "We don't harrangue people any more. We give them straight, simple, direct exposition. We have come to the conclusion that there is no political or administrative fact so complex that it cannot be broken down into simple factors and told in a way that everyone can readily understand."

"The success of the Labor Government and Labor Party is getting their program understood was well illustrated for me a day or so before I left London. I got on a bus in a seat behind two Cockney charwomen, coming from their work cleaning up the government buildings. Their conversation started out like this: 'I see the miners have took a bit more on this week.'"

\$50 Million U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

of monopoly in steel and iron ore held by the United States, then the minister cannot tell me that he is going to develop Canada as an industrial nation."

Given Away

"After this bill was introduced in December the government of Canada allowed the dismantling of a steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie and the shipping of it over to the United States. The minister's excuse was that it was an uneconomic plant. I should like to point out to him that the government subsidized that organization to the extent of \$26,000,000 and in addition to that put up another \$3,000,000 in accelerated depreciation. That was an investment of the taxpayers of Canada, and now it has been given away."

"Is it reasonable to tell us that a plant which is uneconomic in Canada is going to be taken over to the United States and put into operation? Is it not just as reasonable to assume that we could put that plant into operation in Canada. I think so."

Natural Gas

Alberta is blessed with a wealth of Natural Resources—but none touch our daily lives so intimately as Gas. The matchless conveniences of this modern fuel is one of the important advantages which—

"MAKES IT GREAT TO LIVE IN ALBERTA"

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The Canadian Western Natural
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NOW YOU SEE 'EM, NOW YOU DON'T
What were Armour & Co. Profits in 1946?

PROFITS as percent of SALES:

\$30 million profits = 2.6%

\$1,184 million Sales

PROFITS as percent of ADDED VALUE:

profits 17.0% of added value

\$178 million ADDED VALUE

This much of Armour's total sales was paid out to farmers, railroads, etc.

\$1,184 million Sales

PROFITS as percent return on NET WORTH:

profits 15.7% of net worth = \$30 MILLION

\$192 million NET WORTH

Regardless of the percent... we get \$30 million clear profit.

By publicizing profits as a percent of sales, big business seeks to fool the public into thinking profits are small. This chart from the December CIO Economic Outlook, using United States Armour & Co. as an example, shows two more accurate ways of measuring them. Note how the myth of "low-percentage profit" is destroyed.

Just A Minute!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

The press, were it free from shackles, could be a powerful aid in humanity's struggle for progress. But the press is "free" to those who provide its advertising income.

And the radio, that might by competition help maintain an unbiased press, is rapidly coming under the domination of the same great commercial industries—food, tobacco, drugs, cosmetics, soap, and soft drinks—gave the commercial networks of this continent 75% of their income; 150 advertisers provided 95% of the income.

For one United States network, 2 advertisers supplied 25% of its income and another 8 supplied another 35%—10 advertisers determined what millions of people should hear and believe as truth.

And press and radio are rapidly passing under the same ownership.

In the United States, one out of three radio broadcasting stations is directly owned or indirectly controlled by newspapers; 110 American cities have just one newspaper and just one radio station, both owned by the same person or company.

In Canada 39 radio stations are owned by newspapers.

In Alberta, 3 of Alberta's 5 daily newspapers are linked with 5 of Alberta's 8 radio stations.

Industrial and financial monopoly determines what we shall eat and wear and what we shall pay for it—and monopoly-dominated radio-press propaganda teaches us to suffer high prices and like it!

But It Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

sized. "When you add to this the increases in the price of bread, meat, fresh fruit and eggs, you get a staggering argument in favor of the restoration of controls and subsidies."

"There are no cheap foods any more," Mrs. Strum maintained. "It is impossible to find cheaper substitutes for the best kinds of food. Even bread, the staple food of the poor, has become an expensive budget item."

Mrs. Strum urged that veterans' allowances ought to be increased at once, before student veterans were compelled to give up their studies.

"We ought to protect our investment in these veterans," Mrs. Strum said. "If government policy has caused their allowances to shrink, the government must come through to make up that shrinkage."

The Gathering of the Clan

By A. M. NICHOLSON, M.P.

Place: A Saskatoon Hotel.
Time: Early one Winter's morning.

First Scot (on the telephone): "Have you had your breakfast, Jim?"

Second Scot: "Is that you Sandy?"

First Scot: "Yes. I wonder if we could have breakfast together."

Second Scot: "Well, I am not up yet but if you are inviting me to a free breakfast, it won't take me long to get dressed."

First Scot: "I'm afraid it will not be exactly a free breakfast as far as you are concerned."

Second Scot: "I will be down in a few minutes anyway."

Later at Breakfast:

First Scot: "You were away to Regina when Peter Howe and I called to see you last fall. We were out trying to secure ten people in the Kelvington district who would invest a hundred dollars each in the C.C.F. this year."

Second Scot: "Oh, I thought you called to see our new seed-cleaning equipment."

First Scot: "Well, we were anxious to see it. We had heard that it had been working night and day for weeks cleaning your large crop of registered grain. After seeing those thousands of bags of seed piled out in the field waiting shipment, we were sorrier than ever that you were away."

Second Scot: "That's too bad. I am on my way out to Victoria now. We will be away for a few weeks."

Enter Bob.

First Scot: "I was just explaining to Jim that Peter Howe and I were up to your district last fall trying to get ten of our C.C.F. supporters to invest a hundred dollars each in the C.C.F. We found Kelvington's registered seed growers in a very generous mood and managed to get eight in the district to contribute one hundred dollars each with a view to assuring the re-election of Tommy Douglas and the C.C.F. government."

Bob: "Jim and I were in to Regina then trying to sell some of our registered cattle. Our trip was badly timed as the removal of the price ceilings on coarse grains ruined the sale. We had to bring nearly all our cattle home again."

First Scot: "It is most important that we elect a C.C.F. government in Ottawa as soon as possible so that this sort of betrayal could not happen again."

Second Scot: "I just mentioned that my wife, little girl and I are on our way to British Columbia for a bit of a holiday and we will be spending a good deal on the trip."

First Scot: "Your wife certainly deserves the outing. She must have had a dozen men for dinner the day Peter and I called. Would you prefer to pay the hundred dollars when you come back from the coast?"

Second Scot: "Well, I guess I have as much money now as I will have then, but I haven't my check book with me."

Second Scot: "I always carry an extra supply and if you . . ."

Second Scot: "I suppose if I can pay it now, I will save the postage on the letter."

Bob: "That means you have nine in the Kelvington district who have backed the C.C.F. to the extent of one hundred dollars each this year."

First Scot: "That's right."

Bob: "Well, I have never begrudged the money I have spent in trying to elect a government to look after my interests. I would like to be the tenth."

First Scot: "I am mighty proud to be working for you boys. I realize that most of you have been very successful farmers, but you realize that the only way you can be assured of permanent security is to have an economic set-up that gives everyone a square deal. In addition to putting your money in good land, high quality seed and equipment, you believe in investing in electing a government that will serve you rather than those who have exploited you throughout the years."

Second Scot: "Whoever heard of one Scot getting another Scot out of bed and canvassing for a hundred dollars before breakfast?"

Bob: "The amazing thing about it is the money has changed hands and everyone seems to be happy."

First Scot: "Thanks a hundred Jim. Thanks a hundred Bob."

Political Senility

(Continued from Page 4)

Tory Administration

Twelve years later. The Imperial Oil Company gets seven gallons of Leduc and Turner Valley oil. Albertans get one. "There will be no change in general policy" says Mr. Tanner.

Anyhow old age comes and is coming. "Decay" may not be adequate.

Henny Youngman, New York wit, claims he was stopped by a panhandler who asked him: "Brother, can you spare ten dollars till pay-day?"

"When is pay-day?" Henny asked.

"You ought to know," answered the bum. "You're the one that's working."

A BIT OF Nonsense

Mr. and Mrs. Newrich were staying at an exclusive hotel. One evening at dinner the conversation turned to music, with special reference to Mozart.

"What a coincidence," said Mrs. Newrich. "Only this morning I saw him on the No. 5 bus with his wife; they were going down to the beach."

A dreadful silence followed, and for the rest of the meal Mrs. Newrich was acutely aware that she had dropped a brick.

As soon as they were alone, her husband rounded on her.

"Haven't I told you that when you don't know anything about what's being discussed, you're to keep your mouth shut?"

"But what did I say wrong?" queried his wife.

"You've been here long enough to know," shouted her husband, angrily, "that the No. 5 bus does not go down to the beach."

I like the one about the man who was doing a Home Guard test. "What is the best way to immobilize your car?" the instructor asked.

"Let my wife drive it," he replied.

A production expert declares that sedentary work lessens a man's resistance. The more he sits the less he can stand.

An Aberdeen mother rang up the doctor.

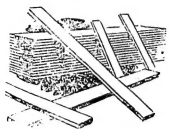
"Come round to our house at once, doctor," she pleaded. "One of my children has swallowed a sixpence!"

"Right," said the doctor, "how old is it?"

"Eighteen-ninety-three," was the prompt reply.

"Mary," said Mrs. Smythe, making final arrangements for a big party. "I want you to stand at the drawing-room door and call the guests' names as they enter."

"Thank you, madam," said Mary. "I've been wanting to do that for years."



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Teacher Fights Suspension



The United Office and Professional Workers (UOPW) were on strike against the Brooklyn Trust Co., a few months ago. Isidore Rubin, a New York city teacher and member of the Teachers' Union (CIO) joined the picketline to help his fellow CIO workers. Police arrested the pickets, the newspapers learned Rubin was a teacher, a pressure campaign started and he was suspended from his job. Now he is fighting for reinstatement. Eugene E. Lefkowitz (L) gives him some legal advice as hearings before a school committee board get underway.

John Dubeta, C.C.F. Nominee

(Continued from Page 1)

withdrew to throw their support to the popular young school principal who grew up on a farm in the constituency and has taught successfully in a number of its districts.

The growing feeling throughout the province that it is time for a change has arisen, the C.C.F. leader said, because of a realization that the Social Credit government was talking a different language from that which it used in 1935.

S.C. Abandons Text

Holding up a copy of the book "Who Owns Canada?" Mr. Roper reminded his audience that it had been the text of the Social Credit message in 1935, that the story of the "50 Big Shots" and their domination of the economic life of Canada was the core of William Aberhart's appeal for a change.

"Now we have the spectacle of Mr. Aberhart's successor uttering solemn warnings against the threat to free enterprise by subversive elements who quote such books as 'Who Owns Canada?' and talk about the 50 Big Shots," Mr. Roper said.

Urged to Save Resources

Again charging that the people of Alberta are losing millions of dollars by the failure of the government to preserve the province's natural resources for the benefit of the people of the province, the C.C.F. leader called upon the people of Redwater to join with others to save their resources by their votes.

Auto Insurance

Citing the Saskatchewan automobile accident insurance legislation as an example of a government providing the means by which the people of a province might provide for themselves

a necessary public service at cost, Mr. Roper scored the action of the Alberta legislature in adopting a measure which compels Alberta motorists to buy ordinary public liability insurance from private corporations at rates as high as the traffic will bear.

MOCK PARLIAMENT VOTE ANNOUNCED

Receiving 93 more votes than in the December election, the C.C.F. will have 13 representatives in the University mock parliament as a result of the re-election on Saturday. The new election was made necessary when it was found that irregularities occurred in the December voting.

In Saturday's election the Liberals had a total of 796 to give them 18 seats, a gain of three seats. The Social Credit vote dropped from 377 to 339 to give them 8 seats instead of the 11 which they won in the December elections. The Labor Progressive vote of 193 entitles them to four seats as against two in the last election. The Progressive Conservatives only polled 130 votes to give them three seats as against 4 previously held.

2039 students (44.33 per cent) voted in Saturday's election, an increase of 440 over the December balloting. Although the C.C.F. had almost 100 more votes it will have one less seat in the parliament. The Social Credit group has announced that it will withdraw from the parliament because of irregular election procedure.

Mrs. Wright Wins CCF Contest Award

OTTAWA (CPA)—Winner of the contest for naming the third-floor meeting room at Woodsworth House is Mrs. Margaret Wright of Victoria, B.C.

The name which won her a 16 x 20 framed Karsh photograph of J. S. Woodsworth was "Commonwealth Room."

Several other entries among the numerous ones received also had "Commonwealth" in the title, but "Commonwealth Room" was chosen by the judges, and Mrs. Wright was the first to send in this name.

The prize has been mailed to her with a letter of congratulation from the C.C.F. National Executive.

TROGLODYTES

By Clifford E. Lee

HANSON BALDWIN, military correspondent of the London Times, on the day after the dropping of the first atomic bomb declared: "Yesterday we clinched victory in the Pacific, but we sowed the whirlwind. . . . Certainly with such God-like power under man's imperfect control we face a frightful responsibility. Atomic energy may lead to a bright new world, in which man shares a common brotherhood, or we shall become—beneath the bombs and rockets—a world of troglodytes."



The latter is a good word to describe men paying the penalty for their failure to get along on this planet with their own kind.

The ancients applied the term to certain tribes living far up the Nile, in Nubia and Abyssinia. A troglodyte is one who dwells in a cave. Great countries are already planning to take their people and their industry underground in the somewhat faint hope that there they will find protection in the event of atomic warfare. So the name is apt.

An Anthropoid Ape But the dictionary gives an alternative meaning for this interesting word. A troglodyte, in zoology, is an anthropoid ape, as the chimpanzee or gorilla.

It seems fitting that should men start dropping atomic bombs on each other, historians would probably resurrect to describe the people of our day this ancient word which carries the hint of ape as well as cave-dweller. Any satisfaction one might derive from the prospect, however, is dampened by the warning of the scientists that there is no safety in such a war. Those who escape the blasts might find the atmosphere so poisoned by the radioactive by-products of disintegrating atoms that life would be impossible. It could easily be that there would be no history.

Sometimes it seems that even our statesmen who should know better have refused to change their way of thinking to bring themselves into accord with the facts of life in the atomic age. Up to now the energy we used was derived from the sun. The snows melted, moved downhill, revolved turbines, produced electricity. We burned coal, exploded gasoline, products of the sun's energy of millions of years ago. But atomic energy is different. It is not derived from the sun. It is probably the power that makes the sun. It is a force which cannot safely be entrusted to bunglers, scientific or political.

Forewarned The atomic age did not sneak up on us unawares. Scholars have speculated on its possibilities for a long time. They have recognized the new kind of co-operative living it would force upon man if he were to survive.

Sir Oliver Lodge, as everyone knows, was an eminent scientist at the turn of the century. When the phenomenon of radioactivity was first noted and physicists were theorizing on the possibilities of atom-smashing he wrote: "If ever the human race gets hold of a means of tapping even a small fraction of

the energy contained in the atoms of their planet the consequences will be beneficial or destructive, according to the state of civilization."

Sir Oliver expressed his doubt that men of his generation were civilized enough to use such a discovery rationally. Were he alive today he would probably be convinced that politically and socially we are better suited to the bow and arrow than the atomic bomb.

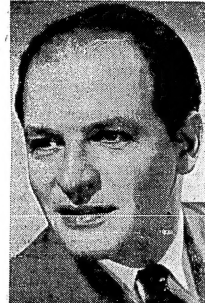
The First Bomb

The first bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. Last fall, on the second anniversary of that era-ending event, the people of the city gathered in memory of the occasion which reduced their population from 250,000 to 175,000 in two seconds. But there was more than mourning. Ceremoniously they planted a camphor tree, Oriental symbol of long life. They prayed. They dedicated themselves to an era of peace and building.

The Bomb had meaning for them. It was close to home. Was it close enough to us?

If we survive the test of this era, history will laud our generation. For we will have made the adaptations which will enable following generations to walk erect as men instead of crawling like animals—troglodytes—in burrows underground.

Help for Children



To find out what effect the war and its aftermath have had on the children of Europe, the CBC commentator John Fisher is now overseas on behalf of the Canadian Appeal for Children. During a fact-finding tour of Britain and the Continent, Fisher is broadcasting stories about the plight of youth abroad, in his regular Sunday program, at 3:30 p.m. MST, on the CBC Trans-Canada network. On his return to Canada early this month he will go on a speaking tour across the country.

Only 30% Children Get Enough Milk Says Dr. L. B. Pett

OTTAWA (CPA)—Dr. L. B. Pett, federal health department nutrition director, sounded a warning on January 26 that only 30% of Canadian children receive enough milk. He declared that it is becoming a national responsibility to see that the children drank the right amount, which he set at "at least a pint a day." Dr. Pett was addressing the annual meeting of the Associated Milk Foundations of Canada.

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PERSONAL STUFF

many other millions in the thrall of insecurity and fear. People listened to the voice and heeded it. And because of the fierceness of its assault against the forces of special privilege which then as now reigned supreme in the economic life of the nation; because the voice seemed to have a remedy, a magic formula which would turn the base metal of greedy materialism into the shining happiness of a golden age, the people of Alberta surrendered their destiny into the hands of the man with the voice.

The other night as I sat turning the radio dial I heard the echo of that voice. It too was using the phrase "Godless materialism". But the target was different. This time the voice was not raised against the "dog-eating system" which had aroused the fierce eloquence of that other voice. This time the voice had condemnation only for some obviously dangerous people who were uttering subversive criticisms against *them* as they are. In this case "Godless materialism" was not associated with the "Fifty Big Shots" of those other days, but with the men and women who still want to do away with economic dictatorship. The new warning was not against the system of the fifty big shots, but against those who challenge the control by a few of the destinies of the many. That other voice talked about headlines and soup kitchens and gopher stew and gunny sack clothing as manifestations of "Godless materialism". The new voice asks the people of Alberta to believe that the "Godless materialists" are those who still abhor a system which breeds booms and busts and poverty in the midst of potential plenty.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to go through the files of the People's Weekly and the Alberta Labor News which preceded it and find that there has been a clear consistency in the message the columns of this paper have carried to its readers week after week. The only discernible change has been one of deepening conviction, of greater determination. From 1920 until the end of his career, the writings and speeches of James Shaver Woodsword were given to the readers of this paper. To read them now is to marvel at their prophetic significance, at their applicability to the present time. They shine with a radiance reflected from the great soul who had turned his back on the fleshpots of a materialistic age and was following the gleam of a new way of life. That the followers of James Woodsword should be called "Godless materialists" is surely the last word in vicious misrepresentation. Woodsword went to jail once for contrasting God's plan for a new social order with the Godless materialism of a system that bred poverty and degradation in the midst of the plenty which a beneficent providence had provided for mankind. The defenders of the system which Woodsword condemned are guilty of something close to blasphemy when they besmirch his name with the vicious epithets they hurl at those who believe as he did.

Pat (out duck-hunting): "Don't shoot Mike. The gun's not loaded."
Mike: "I've got to. The duck won't wait."

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UN Palestine Commission Reports



The 5-man Palestine partition commission holds its first press conference at Lake Success. Members said the crucial question of employing force in the Holy Land to implement partition will be put to the Security Council in a special report next month. Left to right: Per Federspiel, Denmark; Raul Diaz de Medina, Bolivia; Dr. Lisicky, Czechoslovakia; Vincente J. Francisco, Philippines, and Dr. Eduardo Morgan, Panama.

Price Enquiry Just

(Continued from Page 1)
ment to go directly to the people and ask them in three by-elections now pending, whether or not they want price control.

"We in the C.C.F. are prepared to make price control the issue, stand or fall by it," Mr. Coldwell said. "The Government is afraid to call these by-elections because they know that unless the situation changes, they will lose all three," the C.C.F. leader declared.

Bracken's Amendment
Those in the gallery felt how bad it was for Canada that the C.C.F., presenting its clear-cut policy in opposition to the Government, did not occupy at least the official opposition benches. They were hindered in their direct attack by the half-hearted intervention of the Tories, who by custom get there first with an amendment. But even the usual run of Tory amendments were not as bad as this one. Bracken wanted the committees to enquire into:

(1) The effect of present Government policies in lessening Canadian agricultural production.
(2) The advisability of continuing present controls on prices of farm products when there are no controls over farmers' costs of production. (Mr. Coldwell sought clarification. Did Mr. Bracken mean he wanted to take controls off farm products or put controls on farm costs? Mr. Bracken answered: "There is nothing behind it more than you see.")

(3) The advisability of reverting to payment of subsidies on essential commodities of consumption. Mr. Bracken said, "at the moment I am taking no position in that matter. We do not favor the widespread use of subsidies."

Means Exactly Nothing
That was the Tory amendment: Typical sweeping denunciation of Government policies; a clause which means either of two opposite things; a clause which its mover qualified at once by saying he didn't believe in what he advocated.

The C.C.F. sub-amendment tried to wipe out Tory ambiguity with a demand for action on: "Measures to stem the rising cost of living, such as restoration of price controls and subsidies, examination of these matters to be the committee's first order of business and report thereon presented to the House not later than three weeks from first meeting so that measures to control prices of commodities entering farmers' costs" could be introduced.

Fatherly Reproach

The resolution itself, introduced by Prime Minister King with fatherly reproach to "greedy people who hate to have meanness known", does not even permit the committee to venture an opinion on the great public issue of rising prices so it will merely "investigate facts" relating to: causes of rising cost of living; unjustified price increases; rise in prices due to hoarding or profiteering.

Compare British

(Continued from Page 1)

mal adult"—and remarked, "You can see we're not starving," gets one egg a week.

Similarly the preferred classes of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age get a pint of milk a day at a special low price. School children get free milk—1/3 pint—at school. Normal adults get 2 pints a week.

At U.N. Meeting
Miss Sutherland is in Canada at the invitation of the C.C.F., and has addressed meetings of the United Nations Committee on the Status of Women.

A program is under way to build facilities for serving noon lunches to the children of Britain, Miss Sutherland said. 50% of the children are now able to obtain lunches at cost. As soon as 75% of the schools are in a position to serve lunches, the entire program will be free of charge.

While the cost of living in the United Kingdom has risen only 30% since 1939, wages have risen about 60%, Miss Sutherland said. Consequently many people are living better than ever before.

"The housewives of Britain appreciate what the Labor Government has done to prevent high prices, which would put many foods beyond their reach," Miss Sutherland said. "In New York last week-end I visited several friends, most of them professional people, and none of them used butter on their tables. They felt they couldn't afford it at \$1.05 a pound. That is what happens when a country insists that there is something divine about 'letting prices seek their natural level.'"

"I contend that there is nothing more 'natural' about their inflated prices than our controlled ones. It is within human control to plan prices to suit your social objectives."

Better Infant Care

Miss Sutherland cited improvement in maternal and infant mortality rates as proof that the health standards of the British people are higher as a result of the Labor Government's program.

Maternal fatality was 3.1 per 1000 in 1939; in 1946 it had dropped to .6.

In the same period infant mortality dropped from 50.6 per 1000 live birth to 43.

In industrial areas health officers report that children are two inches taller and several pounds heavier on the average than the children of the depression years.

WAGE COMMITTEE MEETS FEBRUARY 18

OTTAWA.—The Canadian Congress of Labor National Wage Committee will meet in Toronto February 18th to review the 1948 wage outlook.

Top officials of the international and national unions comprising the C.C.L.'s membership of 360,000 will attend the Toronto conference. A number of the unions have already held conferences of their own membership to consider their wage position. In some cases no definite demands have been framed yet because of the constantly changing price structure. As a result expectations are that prices as well as wages will form an important part of the Toronto discussions.

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S.C.—Monopoly's

(Continued from Page 2)

fighting for a decent retirement allowance for teachers. With an election in view it looks as though Social Credit will give in to the C.C.F. again. But everytime it is only a little and years later.

Christian Duty

It is our Christian duty to take care of our old people adequately. But the Social Credit Government of Alberta won't ask the oil monopoly for more than 1 barrel out of 8 to help do it. It is democratic to give all the children of Alberta an equal chance at education, but the Social Credit Government of Alberta insists on letting the oil monopoly have 7 barrels out of 8 even if as a result there is not enough money to keep schools open. It is good business to provide good market roads and school roads, but the Social Credit government won't find the money for that if it means keeping more of the people's wealth for the people and less for the monopolies.

The C.C.F. way is the Christian, the democratic, the business-like way. Every day that the Social Credit government remains in office the oil monopoly gets richer and the wealth we could have for hospitals and roads and education is going—and going forever. Let's make haste to get rid of this monopoly enterprise government.



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